

# The Present Simple Tense

- We usually use the Present Simple Tense to talk about things in general, when something is always true.
- So when we describe hotels in general, we use the Present Simple Tense.
  
- SB, p. 232

# Verb TO BE

<b>Positive</b> Singular	Plural
1. I am (I'm)	1. We are (we're)
2. You are (you're)	2. You are (you're)
3. He/she/it is (he's...)	3. They are (they're)

<b>Interrogative</b> Singular	Plural
1. Am I?	1. Are we?
2. Are you?	2. Are you?
3. Is he/she/it?	3. Are they?

<b>Negative</b> Singular	Plural
1. I am not	1. We are not (aren't)
2. You are not (aren't)	2. You are not (aren't)
3. he/she/it is not (isn't)	3. They are not (aren't)

Positive Singular	Plural
1. I offer	1. We offer
2. You offer	2. You offer
3. He/she/it offers	3. They offer

Negative Singular	Plural
1. I do not (don't)* offer	1. We do not (don't) offer
2. You do not (don't) offer	2. You do not (don't) offer
3. He/she/it <b>does not**</b> <b>(doesn't)</b> offer	3. They do not (don't) offer

Interrogative singular	plural
1. Do I offer?	1. Do we offer?
2. Do you offer?	2. Do you offer?
3. <b>Does</b> he/she/it offer?	3. Do they offer?

## Other verbs

3<sup>rd</sup> person sg.

It offers **s** ... (offer)

He watch**es**... (watch)

He occupi**es**... (occupy)

She plays**s**... (play)

\*do not = don't,

\*\*does not = doesn't

## Practice: 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular?

he, she, it  
or Mark,  
Sally, the  
manager, a  
hotel etc.

- Provide
- Use
- Attract
- Occupy
- Watch
- Pass
- Study
- Try
- Have
- Finish
- Reply
- Be

Provides  
Uses  
Attracts  
Occupies  
Watches  
Passes  
Studies  
Tries  
Has  
Finishes  
Replies  
Is

## TO BE (short answers)

- **Is the bar open?**

Yes, it is.

No, it isn't.

- **Are the rooms vacant?**

- Yes, they are.

- No, they aren't.

- **Are you the manager?**

- Yes, I am.

- No, I'm not.

## OTHER VERBS (Short answers)

- **Does the hotel have its own car park?**
- Yes, it does.
- No, it doesn't.
  
- **Do they work here?**
- Yes, they do.
- No, they don't.

Write short  
answers, positive  
and negative

- 1. Is rent-a-car service available?
- 2. Are nature hikes organized for hotel guests?
- 3. Is it far from the airport to the hotel?
- 4. Do the Smiths use our garage regularly?
- 5. Does your motel offer food and beverage service?



# Present simple wh – questions

what, who, whom,  
whose, when, where,  
how, which, why or  
how many days?, what  
kind of guests? etc.

- **TO BE:**

Whose pencil is this?

Whose books are these?

- **OTHER VERBS:**

What do you think about this hotel?

Where do you live?

Which one do you choose? The left or right?

Ask questions about the underlined part of the sentence.

- Resort hotels are usually located at the seaside or in the mountains.
  - **Where . . .**
- Conference centres are usually situated outside metropolitan areas.
  - **Where...**
- Motels cater to guests arriving by automobile.
  - **What kind of guests...**
- Campgrounds attract young people.
  - **What kind of guests...**
- The hotel offers various dining facilities, from an ordinary snack bar to a classy restaurant.
  - **What dining facilities . . .**
- The airport hotel provides airport pick-up service, a shuttle bus and courtesy vans.
  - **What transportation services . . .**

- Resort hotels are usually located at the seaside or in the mountains.
  - **Where are resort hotels usually located?**
- Conference centres are usually situated outside metropolitan areas.
  - **Where are conference centres usually situated?**
- Motels cater to guests arriving by automobile.
  - **What kind of guests do motels cater to?**
- Campgrounds attract young people.
  - **What kind of guest do campgrounds attract?**
- The hotel offers various dining facilities, from an ordinary snack bar to a classy restaurant.
  - **What dining facilities does the hotel offer?**
- The airport hotel provides airport pick-up service, a shuttle bus and courtesy vans.
  - **What transportation services does the airport hotel provide?**

- **Time adverbials:** always, usually, regularly, often, occasionally, twice a week, seldom, hardly ever, from time to time, never, once a month, every morning/day/year...
- Time adverbial always appear **between the subject and the verb:**
  - *I always walk to school.*
- But they appear **after the verb TO BE**
  - *He is always busy.*
- Other adverbial phrases usually appear **at the end or at the beginning** of the sentence.
  - *From time to time my family go for a picnic in the forest.*
  - *I have a haircut once a month.*

Put the verbs  
in brackets in  
the proper  
form of the  
Present Simple  
Tense

1. The hotel recreational facilities\_\_\_\_\_ (not include) golf courses.
2. \_\_\_\_ (the hotel / provide) airport pick-up service?
3. On which floor \_\_ (the suite / be) located?
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) a business centre in the hotel.
5. In some motels, people \_\_\_\_\_ (not stay) for more than 3 or 4 hours, so the motel \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) the accommodation by the hour.
6. How often \_\_\_\_\_ (the shuttle bus / leave)?
7. Modern spa hotels \_\_\_\_\_ (not be / always) located near mineral springs. But their services \_\_\_\_\_ (include) all kinds of health and beauty treatments.

Put the verbs  
in brackets in  
the proper  
form of the  
Present Simple  
Tense

1. The hotel recreational facilities don't include (not include) golf courses.
2. Does the hotel provide (the hotel / provide) airport pick-up service?
3. On which floor is the suite located (the suite / be) located?
4. There isn't (not be) a business centre in the hotel.
5. In some motels, people don't stay (not stay) for more than 3 or 4 hours, so the motel sells (sell) the accommodation by the hour.
6. How often does the shuttle leave (the shuttle bus / leave)?
7. Modern spa hotels aren't always (not be / always) located near mineral springs. But their services include (include) all kinds of health and beauty treatments.